

Tuesday, February 17th 2009

Agenda:

1. Warm-up
2. Check HW (Middle East Maps)
3. Continue Religion Slideshow Presentation

★ **Homework:**

Reading - Eastern Mediterranean Section 1 Physical Geography

Warm-up:

Eastern Mediterranean Section 1 Introduction (below)

The Eastern Mediterranean

Daily Bellringer

Section 1

Preview Section 1

If YOU lived there ...

You live in Izmir, Turkey, on the Aegean Sea, but are traveling into the far eastern part of the country called eastern Anatolia. At home you are used to a warm, dry Mediterranean climate. You are surprised by the colder and wetter climate you're experiencing. Two mountain ranges come together here, and you notice that the peaks are covered with snow.

How does geography affect climate in these two places?

Consider effects on IZMIR'S climate:

- Warm waters of sea help keep temperatures warm.
- Sea's currents bring along warm air.
- Sea also means winters are mild.

Consider effects on EASTERN ANATOLIA'S climate:

- Higher elevations mean colder temperatures.
- Higher elevations also mean precipitation is often snow.
- Mountains create a rain shadow effect, with most moisture falling on the side facing the wind.

Mr. Sicilia's History 7 Class
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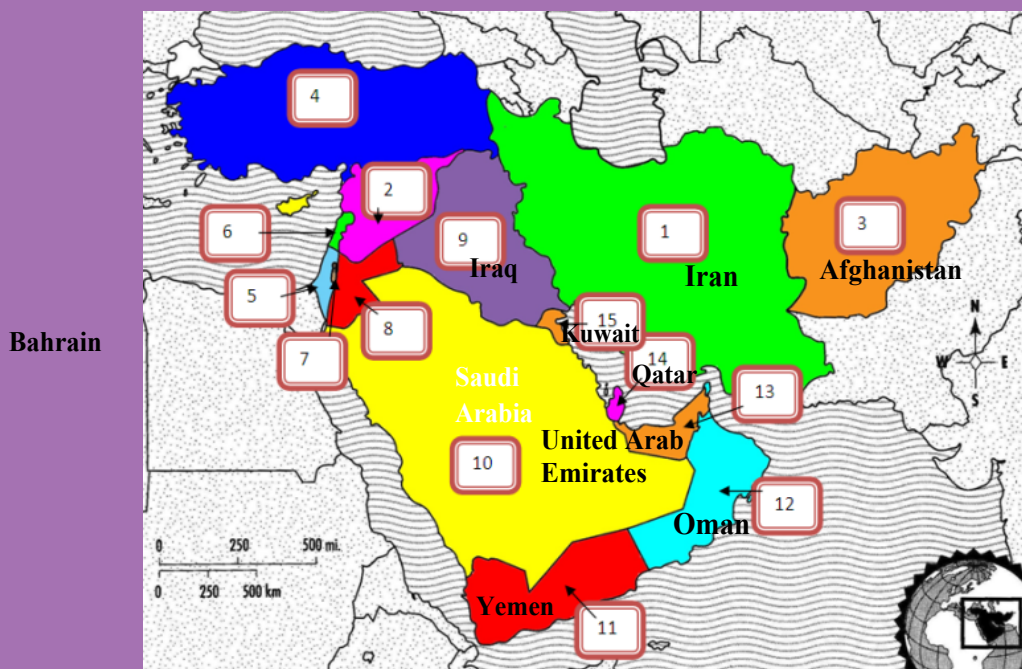


Homework:

Reading - Eastern
Mediterranean Sections
2 (Turkey) & 3 (Israel)

Warm-up:

Middle East Map Quiz # 1



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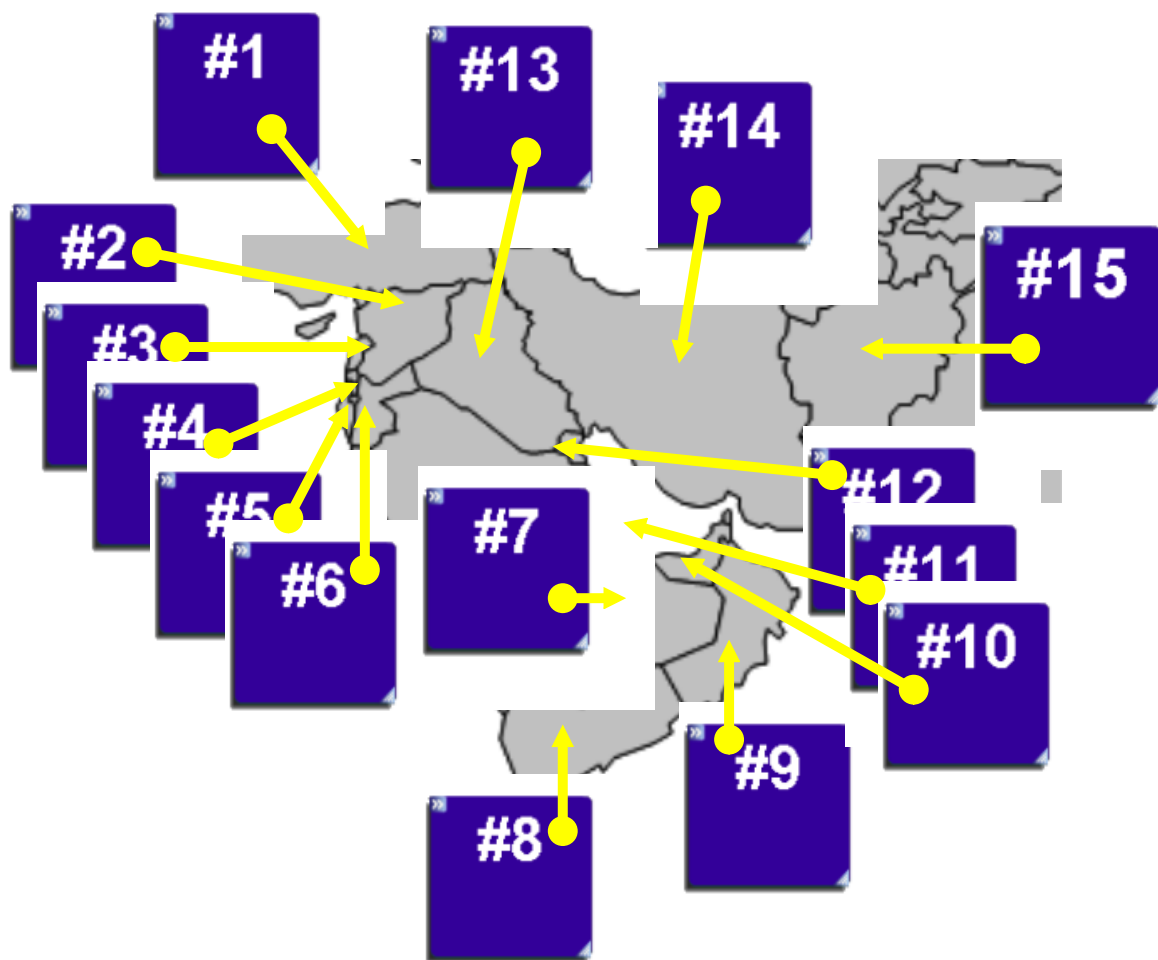
Warm-up:

Middle East Map Quiz # 1



Warm-up:

Middle East Map Quiz # 1



The Eastern Mediterranean

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. The Eastern Mediterranean's physical features include the Bosphorus, the Dead Sea, rivers, mountains, deserts, and plains.
2. The region's climate is mostly dry with little vegetation.
3. Important natural resources in the Eastern Mediterranean include valuable minerals and the availability of water.

Key Terms and Places

Dardanelles body of water that connects the Sea of Marmara and the Mediterranean Sea; part of the narrow waterway that separates Europe and Asia

Bosphorus body of water that connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara; part of the narrow waterway that separates Europe and Asia

Jordan River river that begins in Syria and flows south through Israel and Jordan, finally emptying into the Dead Sea

Dead Sea lowest point on any continent and the world's saltiest body of water

Syrian Desert a desert of rock and gravel covering much of Syria and Jordan

Section Summary

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Eastern Mediterranean is part of a larger region called Southwest Asia, or the Middle East. The **Dardanelles**, the **Bosphorus**, and the Sea of Marmara separate Europe from Asia. A small part of Turkey lies in Europe. The larger Asian part of Turkey is called **Anatolia**.

The **Jordan River** flows from Syria to Israel and Jordan, then empties into the **Dead Sea**, the world's saltiest body of water.

Two mountain systems stretch across Turkey. The **Pontic Mountains** lie in the north, and the **Taurus Mountains** lie in the south. A narrow plain runs from Turkey into Syria. The **Euphrates River** flows south-east through this plain. Hills, valleys, and plateaus are located farther inland. Two mountain ridges run north-south. One runs from Syria through western Jordan. The other runs through Lebanon and Israel.

What three bodies of water separate Europe and Asia?

Which two mountain systems stretch across Turkey?

Section 1, continued

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Eastern Mediterranean is a mostly dry region. However, there are important variations. Turkey's Black Sea coast and the Mediterranean coast to northern Israel have a Mediterranean climate.

Central Syria and lands farther south have a desert climate. Much of Turkey has a steppe climate, and a small area in the northeast has a humid subtropical climate.

The driest areas are the deserts. The **Syrian Desert** covers much of Syria and Jordan. The **Negev Desert** lies in southern Israel.

Circle the words and phrases that describe some of the different climates in the eastern Mediterranean.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Because the region is so dry, water is a valuable resource. Commercial farming relies on irrigation. Subsistence farming and herding takes place in drier areas.

Many minerals, including sulfur, mercury, and copper, are found in the region. Phosphates are produced in Syria, Jordan, and Israel. They are used to make fertilizers. The area also exports asphalt, the dark tarlike material used to pave streets.

What mineral resources are found in the region?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Based on what you've learned about the climates in the Eastern Mediterranean region, write an essay describing which location you think would be best for farming and why.

Mr. Sicilia's History 7 Class
Thurssday, February 19th 2009

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Homework:

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Warm-up:

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